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LONDON, SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1918.

THREE HALFPENCE

SERIES OF SUCCESSES BY ALLIED TROOPS

SITUATION TO-DAY. ALLIES' SUCCESSES.

While no important change has taken place on the battle front, French, British and American troops holding the flanks of the big salient have gained conspicuous successes and have materially improved the position of the Allied armies.

Five villages have been recaptured, and, most important of all, the French have regained Amblyen 204, immediately to the west of Chateau-Thierry. This dominates the road to Paris, and it will give the Allies a valuable local advantage when the Germans resume their attack in force.

Franco-American Success.

In the small salient, with its point at Veuilly la Poterie, where the Germans have come nearest to Paris, more ground was wrested from them. French and American troops fight side by side here. They have retaken Viny and Veuilly la Poterie, and have generally bettered their positions on the Torcy—Bouresches front.

Immediate Danger Over.

A high military authority says: "It may be stated with confidence that the enemy's progress on the Western front has appreciably improved their positions on the front from Torcy to Bouresches and between the Marne and Rheims. The action continued against Bligny and completely restored to us the village. The number of prisoners made during the day exceeds 200."

FRENCH STILL PROGRESSING.

Advance South-East of Amblyen and at Veuilly la Poterie.

TWO VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS SMASHED.

The French official communiqué yesterday afternoon stated: "On the front south of the Aisne there was fairly great artillery activity, particularly in the region of Faverolles. South-east of Amblyen we improved our position during the night. South of the Ourcq our troops, continuing their pressure, realised fresh progress. We carried forward our lines as far as the western approaches of Dammarc to the east of Chezy, and more than a kilometre to the north of Veuilly la Poterie. We made 50 prisoners."

Further to the south the enemy violently attacked on two occasions our positions on the front Bouresches—Le Thiollet. We broke the assaults of the enemy, who sustained heavy losses without obtaining any advantage.

On the rest of the front the night was relatively calm.

FIVE VILLAGES RETAKEN.

Franco-American Success.

The French official communiqué on Friday morning announced the capture of the villages of Viny, Les Boquetteaux, and Le Port, and the evening report stated: "Between the Ourcq and the Marne we have successfully continued our operations of detail. Franco-American troops extended their gains to the west of Viny and as far as eastern borders of Chateau-Thierry, and Bouresches, and in a general way appreciably improved their positions on the front from Torcy to Bouresches and between the Marne and Rheims. The action continued against Bligny and completely restored to us the village. The number of prisoners made during the day exceeds 200."

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

A SUCCESSFUL RAID.

Sir D. Haig reported yesterday morning as follows: "We captured four prisoners last night in a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Hulluch."

Our patrols inflicted casualties on the enemy in the Strasbourg sector and captured a machine-gun. Hostile artillery has been active north of Albert and south-east of Arras.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL.

ADVANCE OF A MILE.

In an attack north-west of Chateau-Thierry our troops, in conjunction with the French, advanced our lines south of Corry and were capturing prisoners and inflicting heavy losses in killed and wounded. There was lively artillery fighting in Lorraine. Our batteries executed effective reprisals and neutralisation fire.

THE NEXT BLOW.

FRENCH FRENCH RESERVES.

Paris, Saturday.—The bombardment of the Paris district by a long-range gun was resumed to-day.

U-BOATS OFF AMERICA.

THE HAPATHIAN SUNK.

The U.S. Navy Department announced that the British ship Hapathian was torpedoed and sunk on Wednesday morning. The explosion injured 2 persons. A steamer rescued the entire crew.

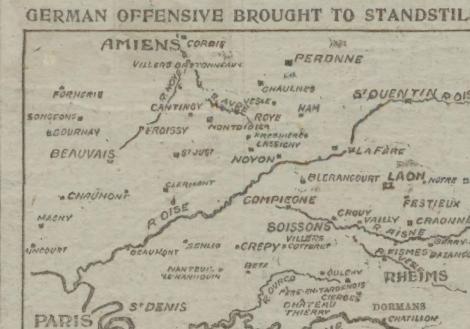
AMERICANS MILLIONS.

A million Americans, just turned 21 years of age, registered for war service on Wednesday last throughout the country. Simultaneously orders were issued for the mobilisation of 200,000 more registrants during the latter part of this month, thus bringing the total of selective service men called to the colours to 1,995,704.

AT SALONIKA.

The Serbian Press Bureau states that the members of the Serbian Government have arrived at Salonika.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE BROUGHT TO STANDSTILL.



All the efforts of the Germans to establish themselves on the South of the Marne have failed, the Americans showing to great advantage at Chateau-Thierry where they threw back the enemy in splendid style. The Allies have made no further attack on Rheims and their advance on Paris has at present been brought to a standstill.

STOP PRESS.
FOR LATEST NEWS
See Back Page.

MYSTERY OF THE LOST SHIP.

WAS IT A TORPEDO?

Sir Geo. Cave and the other British delegates to the Prisoners' Pension Conference have reached Rotterdam safely on the Sindoro, but the tragic story told by those rescued from the Koninkin Regentes and those on board 2 other hospital ships (which sailed together) shows how narrowly the delegates escaped the perils of the North Sea. Fortunately they were safe as was at first reported, on board the Sindoro, which carried no passengers, although they with most of the others on board the Sindoro, were witnesses of the accident.

Sank Within Six Minutes.

The Koninkin Regentes was about 500 yards behind the Sindoro when, at 8 minutes past 1 in the morning, those on board the latter heard a terrible crash. The Sindoro's captain stated that he immediately swung his vessel round to the right, the Koninkin Regentes and the other hospital ship broke up and sank in 4 to 6 minutes. Fortunately the weather was fine and the sea smooth, but when the crew were picked up it was found that 4 stokers were missing, whilst of the several injured the worst was dead on board the Sindoro. Whilst one or two of the crew of the Koninkin Regentes said that when they saw a torpedo there was no time to think, contempt for human liberty and right, contempt for humanity, and if it was to succeed it would bring back civilisation into the darkest dungeon of the past. (Hear, hear.) We were paying a big price for victory, a sad price, but it all would not equal the price we were paying to-day.

We were paying a strong anxious day and the cost was passed, but with stout hearts we should win through. (Cheers.)

UNITY AND RESOLUTION
PREMIER ON THE PRICE
OF VICTORY.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying to the toast of "Success to the Allied Armies" at the dinner of the Printers' Pension Association, proposed by Sir R. Baden-Powell, said the present generation of Britons had made unsurpassed sacrifices along with our Allies for a great purpose and an high ideal. One of the most encouraging things was the superb valour and the tenacity with which the Americans had taken their part in the struggle and defeated the foe. It was most encouraging, because they were coming in steadily; there was a great flow, and we were depending upon them. The fact that we knew when they appeared in the battle line they would fight in a manner worthy of their great country and its great traditions was a source of support, sustenance, and encouragement to us. When six thousand men were watching the struggle if for any cause the Allies were not to succeed it would be a sorry world to live in.

Fate of the World in the Balance.

At most times people were inclined to exaggerate the events of the day, and there were occasions when generations were over-estimated the significance of events. It was natural to exaggerate the importance or the significance of the issues with which we were confronted to-day. The fate of the world, the destinies of man, and the lives of generations could be fashioned by the failure or triumph of our cause. The struggle was against an ideal more solid and more stern than any we have yet set out to impose upon Europe. There was contempt for human liberty and right, contempt for humanity, and if it was to succeed it would bring back civilisation into the darkest dungeon of the past. (Hear, hear.) We were paying a big price for victory, a sad price, but it all would not equal the price we were paying to-day.

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Woe to the Plague.

And then woe to the plague. (Cheers.) In the interests of civilisation and the human race, it must be stamped out. (Cheers.) It could not be allowed again to darken the lives of millions and desolate the homes of millions. (Cheers.) Woe to the plagues of man's hammer blows. Hammer blows would crush poor metal, but then hardened and consolidated good metal. (Cheers.) They would do more than that on British hearts which had stood the test of centuries, and would stand this test. So would the gallant and the great people of France. (Cheers.) It had united France more than ever. Unity and resolution were what we needed at this moment. We had one purpose, one aim, one stem to the core, to turn us let us be one people, one in aim and resolution, in courage and resolution, and then, God willing, we should stem the torrent and break it. (Loud cheers.) Intense enthusiasm followed the Premier's speech. The guests leapt to their feet and broke into long continued cheering. Mr. Lloyd George, who had intimated that he had important business waiting, left the banqueting hall escorted by a large number to the front entrance and down the steps to the street. Cheering continued till he was out of sight.

HEARD EXPLOSION.

WHAT SIR GEORGE CAVE SAW.

Interviewed before his departure from Rotterdam for The Hague, Sir Geo. Cave paid a tribute to the smartness shown by the Dutch crews during the sinking of the Koninkin Regentes and said the British Delegates were deeply grieved at the loss of life. He and the others of his party were on the deck of the Sindoro when the explosion occurred and immediately went to deck, where they arrived in time to see the Koninkin Regentes sinking. Sir Geo. Cave said that from both vessels boats were launched with admirable expedition. He was naturally unable to say anything regarding the story that the vessel was torpedoed.

NO PEACE MISSION.

He preferred to reserve any statement on the mission's objects until after his return to London. German negotiators on his arrival were drawn to the article in the "Vossische Zeitung" suggesting that the Home Secretary had been selected in order to make up for the lost opportunity in connection with the Emperor Charles's peace offer, he quickly dismissed such a suggestion, regarding the meaning of his appointment, and said the Home Office would solely come for the purpose of negotiating about the exchange of prisoners. Lord Newton endorsed Sir George's praise of the behaviour of the crews, and also said he preferred to make no statement at the present stage.

Was it a Torpedo?

The Nieuw Rotterdamsche Courant says that the ship's carpenter of the Koninkin Regentes, C. Bonn, stated that while he was on deck he suddenly saw an object approaching the vessel at great speed on the port side. He took the object for a big fish and called the men to a stable and stoned it. When he reached the vessel a terrific explosion immediately followed. The carpenter added that he did not see a submarine.

WOMEN TEACHERS PAY.

A mass meeting of training college women students (secondary and elementary) will be held at the Memorial Hall on June 22 to protest against the low remuneration for women teachers legalised by the Board of Education, and to insist upon a minimum of £210 a year, with annual increments of £10. The students assert that it is impossible for women teachers to accept less with prices at their present high level.

Irish Packet Sunk.

Torpedoed in Daylight.

The Cork Steam Packet Co.'s vessel Innishannon (about 1,000 tons), was torpedoed in broad daylight by a German submarine on May 23. She was on a voyage to America with a general cargo and 115 passengers. A soldier turned to barbers who believed he had been drowned. Her crew numbered 32, of whom 10 are missing. The survivors were picked up and landed at Dublin.

U-BOATS WILL NEVER STARVE US OUT

MR. CLYNES' OPTIMISTIC REVIEW OF THE FOOD POSITION.

"The prospects of increased supplies all round are far better than in 1917," said Mr. Clynes in an optimistic review of the food position and the work of the Food Ministry in the Commons. He promised white and bread and more meat, but announced an increase in the price of milk till the end of December. Mr. Clynes told "the German submarine commanders" that, however many ships they sink, they will not starve the British. Proceeding, he said: "Our cold storage capacity has increased from 32,000,000 to 35,000,000 cubic feet, and by the end of this year our cold storage space will have been increased by more than 25 per cent. of our pre-war capacity. There are now in existence 535 national food kitchens. 'It is probable,' said Mr. Clynes, 'that we shall never be faced with a situation like that of 1917, when supplies were limited to 1 lb. per person.'

brewers and publicans to consider the claims of men who, after working till late at night, find themselves unable to get any beer because others have drunk more than their share. Beer, he said, could be rationed on voluntary lines.

RUSH FOR TEA SUPPLIES.

The Reason for Registration.

As the result probably of the coming into force in a few days of the tea Registration Order for retailers, there was a tendency in some parts of London yesterday for the public to rush for supplies of tea, and in some districts there were suggestions of queues. At one shop in the City people were being admitted in batches and the tea counter was locked, but supplies were limited to 1 lb. per person. An official of the Ministry of Food stated to a "People" representative yesterday: "There is no necessity for this at all. Registration with retailers is simply for the convenience of distribution. It will enable the Ministry to supply each retailer with his proper quantity of tea instead of leaving it to chance, as has been the case more or less hitherto. Each retailer will get 200 lbs. of tea in his turnover, including children. There has been some criticism of the amount, but 200 was the average of tea drunk in pre-war days, and unless there has been a great advance in tea drinking, there is no reason to suppose the public will not get a reasonable amount. There will be no difficulty about the restaurant cup of tea, as arrangements are being made for tea establishments to supply as usual." At present tea is only registered to the retailers and not to the individual, although that may come later.

The Kaiser's Boats.

It was about that time that the Kaiser delivered a special address to his submarine commanders and urged them to persevere in their task of destruction. He claimed that their success lies at their Fatherland would soon place them at their mercy. If he has not, by this time felt the folly of that speech, his men must now know that not only has their power of mischief been immensely reduced, but there is absolutely no hope of that wicked instrument of modern war, even when used in the most callous and inhuman manner, attaining the object desired for it." In reply to a question, Mr. Clynes said he was satisfied that the job was well handled, and State control prove to be a public benefit, a strong public demand would grow in favour of maintaining State control after the war.

1 MIL. 1d. Dearer To-morrow.

Milk.

Coffee.

More Meat.

The other outstanding home supplies is tea, which is now being distributed and many of them have already been filled in and returned to the local food offices. The public are growing accustomed to supplying the kind of information required by the Ministry of Food, but there is still much unrecorded man.

a rather formidable document. There are 6 columns requiring attention, though it does not follow that entries have to be made in each one of them—and in addition there is a section concerned with self-supplies. A special announcement has been issued by the Minister of Food for the publication of the ration books for the application forms for the ration books.

Bacon Prices.

We have had a substantial consignment of bacon, which arrived on May 23, up to May 22. It is intended to increase the order putting retail prices on a more stable footing. The best cuts will be 2s. 6d. per lb. and the 2s. 6d. cut will be 2s. 4d. per lb. In view of the rates we have to pay for bacon and the labour involved, it would be impossible to reduce prices generally without incurring enormous losses.

Better Milk.

It is necessary to maintain the subsidy in bacon, in order to prevent the cost of bacon rising. Many people have still not received advances in wages equal to increased cost of necessities. Good harvests are expected in America and Canada, and it is hoped that the quality and colour of bacon will improve.

More Potatoes.

The subsidy was estimated to cost £25,000,000 a year, but it will not exceed £21,000,000. It has brought under cultivation 100,000 additional acres in Britain and Ireland, and the crop has been increased by 2,000,000 tons.

Better Milk.

From Monday until the end of December, butter will be allowed 5d. a pound more for milk. This increase, which is justified by the cost of production, will add 1d. a quart to the retail price. The effective control of the wholesale distribution of butter will be maintained by the Ministry, and measures are being taken to end the practice of adulteration.

Adult vegetarians are now allowed an extra ration of butter each week and children each fortnight in exchange for the same amount of fruit. In the same way Jews will be able to get extra butter with their bacon coupons.

2oz. of Lard Weekly.

Lard is to be rationed as from July 15, the allowance being probably 2oz. per head per week.

Meat from Ireland.

By an Order by the Food Controller the export of meat from Ireland after July 15, except under license, is prohibited.

Butter to be Rationed.

The Food Controller has decided that as soon as possible, and in no case later than June 15, the rationing of butter and margarine will be compulsory in every district. This will not apply to London and the Home Counties, where butter and margarine is already rationed, the amount being increased to 1oz. to 2oz.

Butter to be Rationed.

It has now been decided that merchant seamen, including officers of merchant marine, ashore during their leave, shall be entitled to receive the same amount of butter, margarine and ratings on leave from service abroad, for a fortnight after their discharge. At present the number of meat coupons allowed is 1 per week.

Better Meat Soon.

The Food Controller has been informed that supplies of low-grade meat are being exhausted, and subsequent deliveries will be better.

It is understood that, in compliance with American demands, an order will shortly be issued prohibiting sales of fresh strawberries as from June 23.

Fifty boys of the training ship Exmouth will work on the land in the holidays.

CIGARETTE PAPERS

FOR AFTER-DINNER SMOKING
By CHARLES LOWE

Rheims.

At the time of writing it is uncertain what is to be the fate of the French city of Rheims, or Reims, which is pronounced—not to rhyme with "times," but with something which I cannot exactly spell, though it sounds like "Reems." It is usually left to many readers the name of Rheims is only known in connection with the famous jacobin of the "Ingoldsby Legends." But as the Westminster, or coronation city, of the Kings of France, as well as the capital and centre of the champagne country, it has far higher claims to public interest. I spent a few days in Rheims in summer, 1901, as a witness and recorder of the great military manoeuvres which were held there in honour of the second visit of the Russian Czar, Nicholas II., and a more enjoyable time I never had, seeing that among other things it was a land flowing—not merely with milk and honey, but with wine and honey, and there must be something wrong with the people who would prefer the milk, especially the tinned milk of Switzerland to the sparkling juice of the French vine as grown on the banks of the Marne and the Vesle. The French have a proverb, "*Les beures d'eau sont mauvaises gens*"—Water-drinkers are not good fellows." And I must confess that this is also my experience of men.

Czar and Tanner.

But that is neither here nor there. My first visit to Rheims, I say, was when Nicholas II.—now a dethrown monarch, and one of Alphonse Daudet's "Kings in Exile" in far Siberia—had his second visit to autocratic Russia, and nearly ruined the balance of the most monarchical and incompatible alliances, a political "marriage of convenience" (or expedient) ever heard of. This was in September, 1901; but five years previously, the new Czar, in the year (1896) after that of his coronation at Moscow, had been similarly received and entertained by President Félix Faure, a lesser monarch of France, whose guest he was for several days, just as, according to the "Acta of the Apostles," Peter "tarried many days in Joppa with Simon the tanner." The culminating glory of the Czar's visit to Félix Faure, the tanner, as head of the French nation (who had by this time got rid of his Kings and Emperors) was a grand review at Châlons-en-Champagne, in Alsace-Lorraine, when some 70,000 of the finest troops of the Republic paraded before the autocrat of all the Russias. This Châlons camp played a prominent part in the history of the Second Empire, and witnessed many splendid military spectacles, one of which made a great impression on Lord Napier of Magdala, who, when sent from Abyssinia, it was he who, with his Napier III.—seconded by his Napier and winning consort, Eugenie—spent so much of his time in trying to ingratiate himself with the soldiery of France.

"Auld" and New Alliance.

The immense plain of Châlons—camp with its Long Valley at Aldershot is little better than a dustbin—has been the scene, I say, of many military displays; but the greatest of all had been of a real, not a sham-fight kind, when Attila and his Huns were defeated with frightful slaughter by the allied Romans, Franks and Visigoths in A.D. 451 at aencourt, which Sir Alfred, the "Auld"—seconded by his Napier and winning consort, Eugenie—spent so much of his time in trying to ingratiate himself with the soldiery of France.

LOST SILVER BADGES.

Will "People" readers who find following disappearance of their badges return them to the experts? 29.6.77—Mr. J. Saunders, 13, Wheatsheaf, Bishop's-Srd, Fulham, S.W. 29.6.63—Mr. A. Lowther, Manchester Comrades of the Great War, 19, Brunswick St., Manchester. Lowther Manchester Royal Infirmary about May 17 this year.

Merthyr's tank bank total, 3 days, is £1,025,000, a record for Wales.

Navy Notes

By "THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN."

Jutland.



Surpassed Colbert in his devicefulness as money adviser to the Regent of France. Colbert himself is as far as I know, not a Scotch name, but Cuthbert, of which it may be a French corruption, is, and all I can say is that on going to Rheims in 1901 in connection with the Czar's second visit to France, I went to the church of the Cordeliers and beheld this inscription on the tomb of the ancestor of Louis XIV., the great financier:

Un Escoce s'e le bercoue.

Et Rheims m'a donné le tombeau.

i.e., "Scotland was my cradle and Rheims my tomb." So I will leave it at that, while remarking, with John Hill Burton in his "Scot Abroad," that Moliero himself had a professed Scots descent to cover, as the invasions maintained the dignity of the soul of his paternal name of Pocquelin." And so might it also have been with Colbert for all that one can tell.

French and German.

But that visit of mine to Rheims in October, 1901, in connection with the grand manoeuvres in honour of the French Republic's autocrat, Nicholas II., his national entertainer this time being no longer Félix Faure, the tanner, but M. Loubet, an southern yeoman stock, under whom we were to conclude our Entente Cordiale—this second visit of mine, I say, taught me much more about the French army than I had even known before—taught me more, indeed, than the French army itself, was amply corroborated to that of Germany, many, superior in all respects save that of numbers, as expressed by the arithmetical fact that the population of France was to that of Germany in the ratio of less than two to three. On my way to Rheims I had made a careful survey of the tremendous battlefield of Verdun, and come to the conclusion that the French had outlasted this through the rotteness of their organisation and the incompetence of their imperial leaders. But that they had made immense progress since then was proved by their efficiency in the manoeuvre field in presence of the Czar in 1901, when a score of 120,000 men showed that France had really done more for itself than the Fleet is concerned, it still is devoted to its late admiralsima to a man.

Named in well-weighted documents that the great victory of Falstaff, which gave this country a century of peace, but which was very adversely criticised by contemporary speakers and writers, so this second visit was but ill understood. The German fleet never intended to fight upon that day. The small craft and light cruisers had got into the bows of the battleship of Admiral Beatty's battle cruiser squadron, and when Lord Jellicoe arrived with the battleships only the failing light saved it from annihilation, and its reverses can be measured by the fact that it had not since ventured from harbour.

Jellicoe on the Men.

On the same occasion Admiral Lord Jellicoe paid a handsome and sincere compliment to the officers and men who were under his command in that historic fight. To those who know the affective admiral of the Grand Fleet is loved by all ranks of officers and men and the thoughtful care and constant attention he brought to bear upon the work of providing for the comfort and welfare of his personnel, the result is not surprising. We have to know that many kindly letters and telegrams were despatched to his lordship from officers and men whose regard and loyalty is unabated, and we venture to declare that, as far as the Fleet is concerned, it still is devoted to its late admiralsima to a man.

The New Force.

The writer was recently travelling in a railway train in which were four ladies in a uniform not unconnected with the Royal Navy. These ladies apparently were speaking for the enjoyment of thinking members of their corps, and put forward the idea that they were put on the fringes of the occasions which will inevitably open up to them apart from their habitation both as officers and subordinates.

That concerned the following branches appear to be those of course suitable for their training—navigation, nursing, medical instruction, paymaster, victualling, and cookery.

Underground Cathedrals.

The glory of Châlons is undoubtedly its underground cathedral, and all its associations; but I must confess that I was almost equally interested in what might be called its modern-cathedral structures in the shape of the mile-long vaults serving as storage cellars for the champagne bottles—hundreds upon millions of them—that Gothic-and-a-half—auditorium walls al-fresco with illustrations of the worship of Bacchus and the history of viniculture—has an interest for some minds not inferior to that with which the tourist contemplates the painted windows and plaster saints of the above-ground cathedral itself. In all the area of the Western Front there are such cellars, secure, and seductive doubts as the deep-down, miles-long, Gothic-vaults containing all the choicest vintages of the sparkling valley of the Marne. No wonder that in 1870 the Prussians found their Capua in Rheims, to which they moved their headquarters immediately after Sedan.

MISSING PERSONS.

Will "People" readers who find following disappearance of their badges return them to the experts? 29.6.77—Mr. J. Saunders, 13, Wheatsheaf, Bishop's-Srd, Fulham, S.W. 29.6.63—Mr. A. Lowther, Manchester Comrades of the Great War, 19, Brunswick St., Manchester. Lowther Manchester Royal Infirmary about May 17 this year.

Merthyr's tank bank total, 3 days, is £1,025,000, a record for Wales.

(Answers on Page 6.)

MUSIC DRAMA

The birthday of Gounod will be celebrated in London by the Carl Rosa Company. Tomorrow afternoon, the Publics of the Carl Rosa Company, will witness a programme of special attractions. The price of admission will be increased with a patriotic object in view, for the proceeds will be devoted to the prisoners of war fund.

—Next Saturday will see the close of the season at the Shaftesbury, in London.

—A "Little Bit of Fluff" will be given in honour of the centenary of Gounod.

A little bit of Fluff, "one of the rarest and most theatrical successes of the war," terminated its run yesterday, when it registered its 1,241st performance.

Only two other plays of the same light character have exceeded this run.

—One remarkable feature of "A Little Bit of Fluff" is that it has nearly record run at one house, the Criterion. It is to be hoped that this real laughter-making comedy, which has made a tremendous success to thousands of our Army, will make its re-appearance at a near date.

The Duke of York's "Hotch Potch" is to be given for the last time next Saturday, although Mr. Albery, the Conductor, has promised to be present and join in the discussion.

The Queen has signified her intention to be present at the matinee to be given at the Haymarket on July 2 in aid of the Queen's Fund.

—"The White Leghorn" "Loyalty" is the play which will be presented.

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GERMAN SUBMARINE-CRUISERS ATTACK U.S. TRADE ROUTES

SUPER U-BOATS OFF AMERICA.

VESSELS SUNK: LIGHTS OUT IN NEW YORK: PORTS CLOSED.

The new German submarine cruisers have arrived off the American coast, and they began operations on Sunday.

About 14 vessels have been sunk up to date. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other ports have been closed, and New York has been darkened, apparently as a precaution against bombardment or air raids. An air raid test took place on Tuesday night.

All steps are being taken to meet the danger. It is suggested, but denied, that the U-boats have a base in the Gulf of Mexico.

POLITE PIRATES.

U-Boats at Work Off the Coast of America.

The German U-boat cruisers have started off the coast of America. Up to the present the following ships are known to have been sunk:

Steamer Texel, 7,000 tons, sunk Sunday.

Steamer Jacob M. Haskell, of Boston, bound for New York southbound, while on voyage from Boston to New Jersey on May 22.

H. E. Cole, of Boston (Captained by Edward H. Cole, of Boston), to Portland, sunk by bombs.

Isabel B. Wiley, of Bath (Captained by Isabel B. Wiley, of Bath), to Portland, Amoy to Norfolk, sunk Sunday evening.

Steamer Rio de Janeiro, 5,000 tons, sunk Sunday.

Edna, of Machias (Maine), to New York, bound up as a steamer on May 22.

H. C. Baird, of New York, sighted as derelict May 22, and destroyed.

Steamer Hauppauge, of New York, to New York and Porto Rico Co's.s.s. Caro, 5,000 tons, sunk Sunday.

Steamer Winnemac (1,865 tons).

Steamer Samuel W. Hathaway.

Steamer Samuel C. Mengel.

Steamer Desusa.

Steamer Edsvold (Norwegian).

According to the captains of the sunk the pirates are showing for the first time remarkable politeness. They are still turning the ships over, but are now in open boats, but giving them time to get into these, while in some instances the smaller vessels have been taken aboard the U-boats and treated before being put ashore.

The U-boats are estimated to be about 300ft. long, carrying 2 6in. guns and a crew of 60. They evidently hope to force America to withdraw from Europe, but will not succeed. The only effect they have produced up to the present is to increase the anti-German spirit in the United States, which is approaching white-hot.

58 Persons Missing.

In the opinion of competent judges in the U-boat raid on the American coast is being carried out by 1, the most 2, U-boats. One such was recently sunk by the Navy.

Estimated of St. Vincent. U-boats are able to stay away from their supply base for 3 months. Apparently there is a captain who is carrying out a ruthless warfare, for the examination of an empty boat found on the scene of the sinking of the Carolina showed that it had been shelled.

Of the 58 persons missing, 38 are believed to be lost at sea, while 20 are missing.

The "Daily Mail" says that the schooner respondent was found derelict off the Virginia Capes, and nothing is known of the fate of the crew.

Blockade Established.

According to the crew of the schooner Edna, the mate of the German submarine which torpedoed the vessel asserted that Germany had established a permanent blockade of the American coast and that a fleet of powerful U-boats would soon be operating.

He said that the submarine left Kiel 7 weeks ago, carrying 6 months' supplies, and that they expected to remain a year, provisioning and obtaining fuel from the vessels they seized.

The mate further declared that the crews detailed for the blockade belong to the German marine and familiar with American waters. He said that he himself had served for 5 years in the United States Navy and that he had lived for 8 years in New York.

America's Precautions.

The U.S. Navy has ordered the closing of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other ports along the Atlantic coast, while in view of possible raids, Coney Island and other shore bases, on New York, are to be darkened and the great illuminated advertising signs on the skyscrapers are to be discontinued. It has been arranged to give warning of an air raid by blowing sirens and whistles for 10 minutes.

Mexican Denial.

Mexican diplomatic officials vigorously deny that the German U-boats have any base on the Mexican coast, and United States officials also discredit the idea. Naval men suggest that the U-boats are to be used to harass the British and Canadian forces in the Pacific.

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Unlucky Thirteen.

Cheerful but a little overwrought after their experience in the Kentish Castle collision and explosion on Tuesday midnight, 34 S. African nurses have survived the explosion of the hospital ship, the "Aberdeen," which sank.

On June 1, the party on board, led a representative of the "Daily Mail," that "all the girls behaved magnificently, but lost their lives owing to the capsizing of a boat as it touched the sea." A sister from Cape Town said a sailor was crushed between the capsized boat and the ship, which was then getting ready to leave.

The superstitions declared that the number 13 was the cause of their troubles. 13 of them came from the Transvaal, the vessel was going at 13 knots when the collision took place, and altogether they could name 13 occasions on which the number 13 had figured. But the V.A.D. whose name is 13, said she had had a particularly lucky escape and was not at all perturbed by the fact that the number of the private omnibus which was to convey her from the railway station to the hotel was 13.

Killed and Missing.

Mr. Ewart Smith (50), merchant of London, and Durban; Nurse Dorothy Boland (26) of Cape Town; Mrs. Mary Dean (26) of Greenwich, a stewardess, were identified at the inquest, when the verdict was accidental death. Mrs. Dean's husband, Nurse Black, Mr. W. H. Wright, of Churton-le-Chester, Chester, and Miss W. Scawn, and 7 of the crew are missing.

Health of the Nation.

The U.S. Navy Department reports that mine-clearing has picked up a number of mines in the Atlantic coast. They are of German manufacture, and have undoubtedly been laid by raiding submarines.

Hyphenated Clubs Raided.

Federal secret service agents raided several New York clubs patronised almost entirely by Germans, and broke up gatherings of Germans who were joyously celebrating the operations of the U-boats. The raids gave rise to exciting scenes, and about 50 aliens were arrested.

Coast Mine-Sweepers.

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Memorial at Kiel.

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